

shorebird migration period; and assistance in implementing water-related settlements with State agencies and State water quality laws.

The bill would also authorize \$50 million of the broader storage funding for natural water retention and release projects.

These projects would help restore stream and river channels with natural materials like wetlands. Like many other projects prioritized by the bill, these projects could have multiple benefits, including increased groundwater recharge, improved flood protection, and increased floodplain habitat to benefit salmon and other species. I look forward to receiving comments on ways to prioritize multibenefit projects like natural water storage projects as we move forward with the bill.

The bill also authorizes pay-for-performance environmental restoration approaches that award grants contingent on the success of the restoration effort. These approaches can expedite environmental restoration and build public/private partnerships to increase the number of acres restored.

In addition, the bill makes clear that it must be implemented consistently with all Federal environmental laws, including the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, and all other environmental laws. All applicable State laws must also be followed.

California is home to more than 40 million people, but our major statewide water infrastructure hasn't significantly changed in the past 50 years, when we had only 16 million people.

We must modernize the system or we risk becoming a desert State. Critically, this means putting in place infrastructure to allow our cities, our farmers, and our natural communities to withstand the severe droughts that we are projected to face as a result of climate change.

I hope my western colleagues will join my cosponsors and me on this bill because drought is a serious threat for all of our States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 637—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR VIEWING WOMEN'S HEALTH AS A CRITICAL ISSUE FOR THE ECONOMY AND WORKFORCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOR ADVANCING THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF ALL PEOPLE

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LUJÁN, and Ms. ROSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 637

Whereas women constitute 50.8 percent of United States citizens and nearly ½ of the workforce in the United States;

Whereas women control 60 percent of personal wealth and are responsible for 85 percent of consumer spending and 80 percent of health care decisions;

Whereas, across races, ethnicities, socioeconomic statuses, disability statuses, and age groups—

(1) women experience many diseases and disorders differently than men;

(2) the incidence, prevalence, symptomology, and severity of disease may differ between men and women;

(3) women vary in the risks of certain diseases and the benefits of medical therapies; and

(4) for many years, women were underrepresented in biomedical and clinical research;

Whereas longer life spans of women require the need for research on the health of older women;

Whereas women and men have fundamental biological differences at the cellular level;

Whereas ¾ of patients with Alzheimer's disease are women;

Whereas heart disease is the leading cause of death in women, and women are 50 percent more likely to die the year following a heart attack than men;

Whereas 80 percent of patients with autoimmune diseases are women;

Whereas women have more stroke events and are less likely to recover from such events than men;

Whereas there are significant sex and age differences between men and women with respect to drug administration and dosage;

Whereas older women are more prone to having multiple medical problems and, as a result, may be taking incorrectly prescribed medications due to lack of information on gender and age differences;

Whereas, on January 25, 2016, the National Institutes of Health implemented a policy requiring federally funded investigators to consider sex as a biological variable in pre-clinical research;

Whereas such policy has improved inclusivity in women's health research, but disparities still remain;

Whereas the 2021 report entitled "The Case to Fund Women's Health Research: An Economic and Societal Impact Analysis", published by Women's Health Access Matters (commonly known as the "WHAM Report"), states that in 2019, of the funding provided by the National Institutes of Health, 12 percent of the funding for Alzheimer's research, 4.5 percent of the funding for coronary artery disease research, and 7 percent of the funding for rheumatoid arthritis research focused on women;

Whereas this research gap has had economic consequences, including—

(1) pushing women out of the workforce to care for their own health or to act as caregivers; and

(2) contributing to increased costs of health care because of delays in care;

Whereas the improvement of women's health relies on sex- and gender-based biomedical and clinical research;

Whereas the promise of personalized medicine cannot be realized without sex- and gender-based parity in research;

Whereas the WHAM Report states that small investments in women's health research will bring larger returns to the economy and add productive years to the workforce of the United States; and

Whereas the WHAM Report shows that doubling current funding focused on women across Alzheimer's disease, coronary artery disease, and rheumatoid arthritis is a \$300,000,000 investment that would return over \$13,000,000,000 to the economy of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for viewing women's health as a critical issue for the economy and workforce of the United States and for advancing the health and well-being of all people; and

(2) supports efforts—

(A) to increase health research focused on women, particularly for diseases that differentially and disproportionately affect women;

(B) to double the current share of women's research focused on Alzheimer's disease (12 percent), coronary artery disease (4.5 percent), and rheumatoid arthritis (7 percent), which the 2021 report entitled "The Case to Fund Women's Health Research: An Economic and Societal Impact Analysis", published by Women's Health Access Matters shows is a \$300,000,000 investment that will yield \$13,000,000,000 in economic returns;

(C) to increase awareness of the value of sex- and gender-based biomedical research, including the benefits to the economy and workforce of the United States of accelerating health research focused on women; and

(D) to encourage individuals, including researchers, doctors, and patients, to advocate for sex- and gender-inclusive research across races, ethnicities, socioeconomic statuses, disabilities, and age groups.

SENATE RESOLUTION 638—COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA FOR THEIR HEROIC EFFORTS TO SUPPORT UKRAINIAN REFUGEES FLEEING PRESIDENT PUTIN'S ILLEGAL WAR AGAINST UKRAINE

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 638

Whereas, on February 18, 2022, the United States and Moldova marked 30 years of diplomatic relations;

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, armed forces of the Russian Federation began an illegal, unjustified, and unprovoked attack on Ukraine with missile strikes against densely populated urban areas, including Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, and the regional hubs of Odesa and Mykolayiv, which lie close to Moldova;

Whereas Moldova is a country of approximately 2,600,000 people that relies heavily on remittances sent to Moldova by the Moldovan diaspora;

Whereas, in 2011, the Government of Moldova passed a law entitled "Law on Integration of Foreigners in the Republic of Moldova", which provided refugees and beneficiaries of humanitarian protection access to social security, primary and secondary education, medical insurance, cultural integration support, language classes, and employment counseling;

Whereas, prior to the most recent invasion of Ukraine by President Vladimir Putin, the Government of Moldova assessed that the infrastructure in Moldova could accommodate not more than 15,000 refugees;

Whereas, only one day after the commencement of the unconscionable attack on Ukraine by President Putin, the people of Moldova welcomed more than 16,000 refugees;

Whereas, since 2014, more than 450,000 refugees fleeing the invasion of Ukraine by President Putin had entered Moldova and more than 100,000 of such refugees chose to remain in Moldova;